FIGURE 1
Rotating panel design and sample sizes for the National Survey of College Graduates: 2010–21

(Returni	ng sample and ne	w sample)							
Year	ear				Cohort/panel				Total sample size
2010	Returning sample 2008 NSCG and NSRCG		New sample 2009 ACS						100,000
	(n ≈ 35,000)		$(n \approx 65,000)$						
2013		Returning	g sample	New sample					143,000
		2010 NSRCG (n ≈ 13,000)	2009 ACS (n ≈ 47,000)	2011 ACS (n ≈ 83,000)					
2015		R	turning sample		New sample	Ī			135,000
		2010 NSRCG (n ≈ 13,000)	2009 ACS (n ≈ 23,000)	2011 ACS (n ≈ 57,000)	2013 ACS (n ≈ 42,000)				
2017	,		R	eturning sample		New sample	Ī		124,000
			2009 ACS (n ≈ 23,000)	2011 ACS (n ≈ 28,000)	2013 ACS (n ≈ 25,000)	2015 ACS (n ≈ 48,000)			
2019				Returning sample		le	New sample	 T	147,000
				2011 ACS (n ≈ 27,500)	2013 ACS (n ≈ 24,500)	2015 ACS (n ≈ 29,000)	2017 ACS (n ≈ 66,000)		
						•	•		
2021					Re		eturning sample		164,000
					2013 ACS (n ≈ 24,000)	2015 ACS (n ≈ 28,500)	2017 ACS (n ≈ 37,500)	2019 ACS (n ≈ 74,000)	

ACS = American Community Survey; NSCG = National Survey of College Graduates; NSRCG = National Survey of Recent College Graduates.

Note(s):

During a panel's second survey cycle (in which it is part of the returning sample for the first time), its members include individuals who responded or who were temporarily ineligible during the first cycle. During a panel's third and fourth cycles, its members include all respondents, nonrespondents, and temporarily ineligible cases from the preceding cycle. Beginning in 2013, the NSCG transitioned to a design that includes an oversample of young graduates to improve the precision of estimates for this important population.

Source(s):

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, National Science Foundation, National Survey of College Graduates.